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#### BY AUTHORITITY.

#### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay, out of any moneys not other-wise appropriated, to Robert C. Schenck, of directed to pay, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, to Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, for his full compensation while employed as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States on special mission to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the sum of nine thousand dollars; and for his full compensation as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States on special mission to the Argentine Confederation, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the sum of nine thousand dollars, such payment to be in lieu of the per diem compensation provided for said Robert C. Schenck, in the "act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government," approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

To enable the Secretary of State to reimburse to Edward Riddle, such sums as shall be satisfactorily shown to have been expended by him, or which said Riddle may have obligated himself to pay, on account of his official position at the Industrial Exhibition at London, England, or so much as shall be necessary, twenty-six thousand dollars: Provided. That no portion of

or so much as shall be necessary, twenty-six thousand dollars: Provided, That no portion of the payments made pro rata, by contributors at said exhibition, shall be regarded as within this

said exhibition, shall be regarded as within this appropriation.

Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Lands.

To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the sale of public lands in the several land States, and Territory of Minnesota, in addition to the balances of former appropriations:

For salaries and commissions of registers of land-offices and receivers of public moneys, three hundred and eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, one hundred thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of the several landoffices, seventy-four thousand three hundred dol-

lars.

Survey of the Public Lands —For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska,) including incidental expenses, and island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates to be apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands, and the compensation and expenses to surveyor to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations for the same objects, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

the resurvey and correction of thirty townships in Michigan, situated north of the first correction line, and west of the meridian, averaging sixty miles each, at a rate not ex-ceeding six dollars per mile, ten thousand eight

hundred dollars. For the resurvey and correction of townships forty-four, to forty-eight north, inclusive of ranges eighteen, nineteen, and twenty west, sit-uated in the upper peninsula of Michigan, esti-mated at thirteen full townships, averaging sixty miles each, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, four thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For correcting erroneous and defective lines of public and private surveys in Illinois and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per

Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, three thousand dollars.

For the resurvey and correction of old errone-ous surveys in Arkansas, discovered since the last report by the surveyor-general, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, nine thous-and five hundred and four dollars.

For the renewal and correction of old, erro-

neous, and defective surveys in Arkansas, discovered since the last estimate by the surveyor-general, where the marks have become oblitera-ted by time, accident, and other causes, at a rate not exceeding four dollars per mile, four thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For surveying in Louisiana, at augmented rates, now authorized by law, twenty-three thousand and ninety-one dollars.

For retracing and renewing old, obliterated, imperfect, and defective surveys in the State of Florida, and making relocations of the lines of private land claims therein; and for locating private land claims under the act of tweaty eighth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; also for detached and unfinished surveys, and for the execution of surveys ren-

dered difficult by reason of swamps and lakes, and to be expended at tates not exceeding six dollars per mile, ten thousand dollars.

For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys, to be transferred to the authorities under the provisions of the act of the twelfth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty, in those districts where the surveys are about being completed, twenty thousand

For resurveys and examinations of the survey of the public lands in those States where the offices of the surveyors-general have been, or shall be, closed under the acts of the twelfth of June, we thousand eight hundred and forty, and the tr. hty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, including two thousand dollars for the salary of the clerk detailed to this special service in the General

Land Office, three thousand dollars. Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For Surveys in California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska.—For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, including office expenses, incident to the survey of claims, and to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

thousand dollars. For rent of surveyor-general's office in Cali-fornia, purchase of instruments, records, draw-ing materials, furniture, fuel, and pay of mes-sengers, eighteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the surveys of standard paral-

leis in Oregon, over the coast range of mountains to the Pacific, estimated at one hundred

and fifty miles, three thousand dollars.

and fifty miles, three thousand dollars.

For surveying township and subdivision lines in Oregon Territory, at a rate not exceeding twelve dollars per mile, twenty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For rent of surveyor-general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For surveying township and subdivision lines in Washington Territory, at a rate not exceeding twelve dollars per mile, thirty thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyer-general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For rent of surveyor-general's office in New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of a translator in the office of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, two thousand dollars.

For surveying the necessary base, meridian, standard parallels, and section lines, in Kamas and Nebraska, also outlines of Indian reservations, one hundred and one thousand dollars.

tions, one hundred and one thousand dollars.

For rent of surveyor-general's office in Kansas and Nebraska, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, six thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the keys off the coast of Florida, by the officers of the coast survey, thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the islands off the coast of California, forty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the islands off the coast of California, forty thousand dollars.

For running and marking the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, under the treaty concluded at the city

Mexico, under the treaty concluded at the city of Mexico on the thirtieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, seventy-one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Utah Territory, three thousand dollars. For clerks in his office, four thousand dollars. For office rent for the surveyor-general of Utah Territory, fuel, books, stationery, furni-ture, and other incidental expenses, three thous-and dellars.

and dollars.

For surveying the base, principal meridian, correction parallels, township and section lines, in the Territory of Utah, at augmented rates, fifty thousand dollars.

Pesitentiary.—For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, assistant keepers, guards, and porter, of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, eleven thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents; and twenty per centum additional salary is hereby appropriated, to be paid to the said officers of the penitentiary, which per centum shall commence from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three: Provided, That the same shall not extend to the chaplain.

For compensation of three inspectors of said

For compensation of three inspectors of said penitentiary, seven hundred and fifty dollars; and for the present fiscal year, four hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to the sum already ap-

propriated.

For the support and maintenance of said penitiary, six thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents. And the annual compensation of the chaplain of the penitentiary, shall be five hundred dollars, to commence from

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines penalties, and foliable to the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and pre-vious years; and likewise for defraying the ex-penses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences com-mitted against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, eight hundred thous-and dollars.

For the support, clothing, and medical treat-ment of the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy at the asylum in said District, sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For finishing and furnishing the two last sec-tions of the hospital building, which comprises all that has been commenced, twenty-two thousand five hundred and twelve dollars. And for the erection of a lodge for the colored insane, fences, repair of the farm-houses, for ten cows for use of the asylum, for a carriage and harness for the patients, and for ditching, grading, and setting out trees, twelve thousand and twen-

ty dollars.

Public Buildings and Grounds. - For compen sation, in part, for the messenger in charge of the main furnace in the Capitol, four hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For removing fences, grading streets, &c., preparatory to the extension of the Capitol equare, in accordance with the plan submitted by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, fifteen housand dollars : Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended except upon property now owned by the United States.

For compensation of the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of sixteen laborers, em-ployed in the public grounds and President's garden, at forty-eight dollars per month each, nine thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars. For compensation of the keeper of the west-ern gate, Capitol Square, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of two day watchmen, em-

ployed in the Calitol Square, at six hundred dol-lars each, one thousand two hundred dollars. For compensation of two night watchmen, employed at the President's house, at six hun-dred dollars each, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the the President's house, six hundred and thirtyeight dollars.

For compensation of assistant doorkeeper at

For compensation of four draw-keepers at the Potomac-bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, three thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and fuel, oil, and lamps, one thous-

and one hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the Auxiliary Guard, fuel, and oil for lamps, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars. For support, care, and medical treatment o

eighteen transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in Washington infirmary, three thous-and dollars. For purchase of manure for the public grounds, one thousand dollars. For hire of carts on the public grounds, one

housand dollars.

For purchase and repair of tools used in the For purchase of trees and tree-boxes, to re place, where necassary, such as have been plan-ted by the United States, and the repair of pave-ments in front of the public grounds, five thous-

and dollars.

For compensation of one night watchman em-ployed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenter's shop, six hundred dol-

For annual repairs of the Crpitol, water-For annual repairs of the Crpitol, waterclosets, public stables, water-pipes, pavements,
and other walks within the Capitol square,
broken glass, and locks, five thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the President's house,
improvement of grounds, purchasing trees and
plants for garden, and making hotheds therein,
six thousand dollars.

For removing the stone wall which now forms
the southern boundary of the park at the President's in accordance with the recommendation
and plan submitted by the Commissioner of
Public Buildings, fifteen thousand dollars.

dent's in accordance with the recommendation and plan submitted by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, fifteen thousand dollars.

For removing the eld angine-house of the Franklin Fire Company from the trangular sition for taking stains out of character.

Sition for taking stains out of character.

And I may a strict the park at the President of the park at th

space on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Thir-teenth and Fourteenth Streets, and inclosing said space with an iron fence, and improving it, six thousand dollars.

thousand dollars.

For removing the present dome over the central portion of the Capitol, and the construction of one upon the plan as designed by Thomas U. Walter, architect of the Capitol extension, under the direction of the President of the United States, one hundred thousand dollars.

For public reservation number two, and Lafayette Square, three thousand dollars.

For inclosing the circle at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue with New Hampshire Avenue, and K and Twenty-Third Streets, and improving the space within said circle, three thousand dollars.

For inclosing the triangular space, upon

For inclosing the triangular space, upon which the western market-house recently stood with an iron fence, and improving the same, avhongand dollars

For repairs of Pennsylvania Avenue, one housand dollars. thousand dollars.

For footway on north front of the President's house, in lieu of the brick pavement now much broken, containing seventeen thousand one hundred and seventy-six square feet, at twenty-eight cents per foot, three thousand eight hundred and nine dollars and twenty-eight cents.

For finishing the brick pavement on the south front of Lafayette Square, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for library at the executive mansion, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, two hundred and fifty dollars.

tion of the President of the United States, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To complete and revise the grades of the city of Washington, and to determine the plans for the drainage and sewerage thereof, per act of August thirty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, five thousand dollars.

For taking care of the grounds south of the President's house, continuing the improvements of the same, and keeping them in order, three thousand dollars.

For the completion of the sast wing of the

For the completion of the east wing of the Patent-Office building, and the improvements connected therewith, ten thousand seven hundred dollars.

For lighting the President's house and Capi-tol, the public grounds around them, and around the executive offices and Pennsylvania Avenue, East Capitol Street to Second Street, twentyve thousand dollars.

For fuel for the President's house, one thous

and dollars.

For furnace keeper at the President's house, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To complete the furnishing of the rooms of the new wing of the Patent-Office building, with furniture, and providing the saloon therein with cases for models, afteen thousand dollars.

For the collection of agricultural statistics, and procuring and distributing cuttings and seeds, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the Washington aqueduct, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For completing the engravings and illustra-tings of the Mexican boundary surves, ten thou-sand dollars.

To meet the expenses of the transportation

of certain persons from San Diego to San Fran-cisco, California, charged with a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and who surrendered themselves to the military au-thorities, one thousand two hundred dollars. For salaries and incidental expenses of the March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, for set ling land-claims in California, from third

March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five to third March, eighteen hundred aud fifty-six, in addiunexpended balance, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. For compensation of thirty clerks of class one ten of class two, nine of class three, and one at two thousand dollars per annum, one messenger at eight hundred and forty dollas, one messe at six hundred dollars, two laborers at five hu dred and seventy-six dollars each, and four watchmen at six hundred dollars each per an-

um, for temporary service at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in the Pension-Office on account of bounty lands, seventy-one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

For Contingent Expenses viz—For rent of rooms, stationary, engraving plates for bounty-land warrants, paper, and printing the same, binding books, blank books for registers, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

count of military bounty lands, thirty thousand For expenses of the current fiscal year on ac-

dollars.

For clerk hire, patents, records, stationery, and miscellaneous items in the General Land-Office, on account of military bounty lands, seventy thousand dollars: Provided, however, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates, as he may deem just and fair. For compensation of ten clerks of class one, to be employed temporarily in the office of the Third Auditor, on a count of military bounty lands, twelve thousand dollars; and that the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Jacob P. Chase, the usual compensation for the services of his two sons, as clerks in the Pension Office, for the time they were engaged as such, and the sum necessary to pay the same be, and the same is

necessary to pay the same be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

And the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to cause to be constructed on such site, in a central position on the public grounds, in the city of Washington, as may be selected by the President of the United States, a suitable building for the care and preservation of the ordinance, and arms, and accoutrements of the United States, required for the use of the volunteers and militia of the District of Columbia, and for the care and preservation of the military trophies of the revolutionary and other wars, and for the deposit of newly-invented and model arms, for the military service, the said ordinance and arms, and the building to be used by the volunteers and militia of the District of Columbia, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President, and for the purpose of by the volunteers and militia of the District of Columbia, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President, and for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[Continued next week.]

Hickory nut oil, is considered equal to the best lard or sperm oil for burning and machinery, is now manufactured in Dayton, Ohio. The oil remains in a fluid state at a very low temperature, and it does not 'gum' like ordinary oils. It is used in very delicate machinary.

New clothes are great promoters of piety. A new bonnet or a new dress will induce a girl to go to church at least three times on Sunday where she didn't use to go once before she got it.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

der's removal, has been verified; and the people of Kansas must now experience the the Public about myself in connection with relief felt by a sleeper under an incubus. elief, felt by a sleeper under an incubus, when suddenly restored to wakefulness .-The explanations demanded by the President of his Excellency, touching the charges of illegal land speculations, came forth as clear as a black cloud in a dark night; and have had the effect to disappoint his friends throughout the country egregiously. His defence embraces but two material points. The first, in regard to the purchase of Indian lands, he answers in the following language;-"If there is any wrong in the matter it is not a wrong committed, but at most only a wrong attmpted, and in the face of all probability wrong which we expected to be sanctioned by the President." It was "at most only a wrong attempted !"-" a wrong before the community with having commit-

The second point is simply a demurrer i. e. the Governor does not deny his guilt in "other speculations in the lands of of Congress &c," but that "the very ges are stated, the entire absence of any specification on which to make a point or raise an issue," might cause him to "wander in side issues, departures, evasions and uncertainties, without ever Governor's is laughable.

The Abolition papers are prolonging an agonizing wail over Reeder's removal; and in discussing the matter, do not fail to consult their vocabulary of literary garbage and choice lies. Abolitionism and in print of Kansas affairs, that I know to business and social relations. And at a vagrants of all the abolition, hermaphro- and promoting order. ditish, dog-souled anthropophagy are to be found in Kansas. They are the Abolilined with falsehoods, is not the only lying cowardly scoundrel in the Territory. I had not been here but a few days, before

going the rounds of the public Journals: STRANGE DEVELOPMENT .- A KADSAS letter to the Pittsburg Dispatch says, under date of Leavenworth, June 26th, that J. M. Alexander, a Pennsylvanian, was the originator of the pro-slavery "vigilance committee" which lynched Phillips, and committed other outrages! The same correspondent says that the public odium resting upon the lynchers has caused the dissolution of the committee, and that they have been turned adrift by the hotel keeper with whom they boarded, and who was pro-slavery man."

The writer knew he was lying when he penned that letter; but like a filthy aproned scavenger, gathering and spreadled him to collect and scatter the putrid exthe hybrid horde, from M'Crea, down to the old palsied wretch, himself. I remember, on election day, of my friend H. Long, Esq., asking me a question. Said he: " Who is that little old gray rabbit ( pointing to him) yonder?" I gave him the name. "Well," said Long, "do you know he would steal niggers?" I saw my friend had read the tell-tale guilt in the old Devil's countenance, for, like Cain, the mark is visible on these Abolition renegades. A thief will lie.

But one paper has made further comments on the letter in the Dispatch, than the extract here given, that I have seen. To that Journal, another paper volunteered in my defence, which elicited the following letter from myself, and which, with my respects and hopes of soon meeting with you, will close this communication. Correspondence of the " Democratic Standard.

WILKES BARREE, July 31 1865. J. I. ALLEN Esq:-

My dear Sir:—I had observed a short article extracted from the Pittsburg Dispatch, going the rounds of the Press, in which I was pronounced,— "the originator of the Pro-Slavery Vigilance Committee which lynched Phillips, and committed other outrages." My at-

paper; but as you have had the manliness Receive Removal -A North-WILES-BARE, Pa., 9th August, 1855.

Mesers. Editors:

My prediction in a previous letter to the Herald, concerning Gov. Ree-

Transcript!
In the first place, the article is a base, irredeemable falsehood, emenating from no other breast than that of a black-hearted abolitionist; and is in perfect keeping with four-fifths of the lying productions of a tew hired abolition correspondents in Kansas, published in the East by the New York Tribune, and its nebulous satelites in the country.

The celebrated "Committee" that applied The celebrated "Committee" that applied those forcible corrections to Phillips, originated in this wise. On the night of the Inquest upon the dead body of Malcolm Clark, a portion of the evidence implicated Phillips as having abetted McCrea, by urging him on to create a difficulty, and handing him the pistol with which Clark was shot so soon afterwards. Added to this was the fact that Phillips stood charged this, was the fact, that Phillips stood charged which we expected to be sanctioned by the President!!"

The analysis with a wrong determined by the day of the more honorable Free-soilers could not exculpate him. The attendants on the Inquest, Clark's bleeding corpse before them,—a man in his life, it was impossible to know, and not to admire Kansas, apparently in violation of Acts for he was noble and generous to a fault,indignantly determined, that Phillips was not a safe man to live in that community; general manner in which the char- and so appointed a committee on the spot, to notify him to leave the place. The notice was given that night. Now mark: I knew nothing of this till the next day! I was present but a few minutes at the incipient stage of the Inquest, to counsel regarding evasions and uncertainties, without ever the formality of procedure, and then retired reaching a conclusion!" Pettifogging is with a gentleman, recently from New York, generally contemptible, which even a bad who had claims to my attention. My name case will not justify, but this position of the Committee that it embraced the names of young gentlemen of high qualifications and unimpeachable character: and whom it it, and is satisfied with the may do to slander at a distance, but not in victims. He further says:

the neighborhood. I will further say, in vindication of myself, that I believe I possess the esteem and Truth are Antipodes. I witness so much confidence of all parties in Kansas, in my be utterly without foundation, that my time when a whole community trembled at be utterly without foundation, that my prejudices against Abolitionists, are fast growing into hatred. And the meanest wretches, the lowest liars, and the lousiest Justice Lecompte, in quieting agitation,

You have seen the high encomium passed upon me by the Kansas Herald since I lefte here, and which the gentletion letter writers. M'Crea, who has sent menly editors of the "Spirit of the Valley" into the Eastern press three or four letters copied into their own excellent paper with

corresponding comments. As the "Spirit" exchanges with the "Transcript," Mr. Reynolds must have seen it, and yet in the face of the fact that I discovered the following precious extract I had returned here on business, and would repair to Kansas by the first of September Mr. Reynolds. kindly, and generously re-marks: that, no wonder I fled from Kansas, and returned here again to place myself under the protection of my demi-god (he must have had demi-john in his mind) Col. Wright! How noble, how lofty the soul, to speak the truth in that high-toned way!

I believe, while I was an Editor, that I treated my brethren of the Press with uniform courtesy,-Mr. Reynolds with the rests and I must beg of him to cultivate his nature a little more, with the beautiful doc-trine of Charity. I think my impression is correct, that Mr. Reynolds, at one period of his life, published a paper somewhere in the South, and that he did not then rave about the evils of slavery; and I ing offal, his foul instinct (soul he has not) will venture the supposition now, that if he were in Kinsas, he would not be long out crements of falsehood, in character with of the pro-slavery ranks. Like many others in Kansas, once strong Free-soilers, after witnessing the dishonorable, turbulent and factious conduct of the abolition, Knownothing, Main law. Women's rights and Emigrant-Aid men, even Mr. Reynolds would become a pro-slavery man. Gratitude at least, and that of the common kind, should impel friend Reynolds to be

chairtable towards pro-slavery men.

I have written this more for explanation than in vindication of myself from any vulgar assault. Nor have I written for the purpose of raising a discussion, for my hur-ry in business and brief stay here, will not admit of it.

Thanking you for your kindness, I remain, truly yours, J. MARION ALEXANDER.

OUCHITA GOLDOMINES-The Ouchits gold mines have all blowed up-all a miserable hoax. Every week we notice comanies of the returned adventures passing through this city en route for their homes. Some look considerably disappointed, others den't seem to care much. One fellow by our office the other day, mounte

## ern and a Southern Cause. [From the New York Herald.]

It appears that the administration have two good causes or grounds of excuse for the removal of Gov. Reeder—a Northern and a Southern cause. In the North it is understood that he was removed for his proected, but imperfect speculations of the Kansas half-breed Indians. This is the Northern cause. In the South it is to be urged that he was removed because of his bominable affiliations with the Kansas free-soil squatters' and emigration societies.
This is the Southern cause. The Albany
Atlas is satisfied with the Northern cause
the Richmond Enquirer is content with the
Southern cause. Between two horns of dilemma there is a mystery still to be explained by the President to the Governor.
Was it Atchison, or Manypenny, or Stringfellow, or the commissioner of the land office that did the business? Let the truth be known—out with it—that there may be no misapprehensions on the subject in the Pennsylvania October election. What a pity the Governor did not consent to go to China! Will there ever be any harmony again between the Democracy and the administration? Will Governor Reeder write a book on his executive life in Kansas? It is his last chance. Let him write a book. It will sell better than his half-breed Kansas lands. It will go off like peaches and cream. Oh! let him write a book.

Slavery in Nebraska. All abolitiondom has been horrified by the publication, in the Nebraska News, published at Nebraska City, of a statement that slaves had been introduced in that territory, and also of an advertisement announcing the sale of five slaves.— Loud and deep were the maledictions heaped upon the head of Senator Douglas. He was accused of having introduced slavery into the territory. We did not copy the notice because we did not believe it. A copy of the Nebraska News, dated mittee. But I am fearless to say of that July 21, explains the whole story. The editor says he made the statement to see how many abolitionists would be "sold" by it, and is satisfied with the number of his

> "We wished to bring the News into cir-culation, we wrote the article alluded to; upon "Slavery in Nebraska," over forty papers North and south have copied either the whole or part of it—the end has been accomplished. Nebraska south of the extremes.

There is as much effort being made by slave-holders to introduce slavery into Nebraska to-day, as the theologians are at present putting forth to drive a camel-through the optic of a cambric needle; and there is as much danger of its being legalized in Nebraska, as there is of good sense becoming common among "the two ex-

FROM CAPE MAY .- BATHING SCENES. We make the following extract from the Cape May correspondence of the Baltimore Americant

"The bathing ground at eleven o'clock in the morning resembles an immense masquerade, as it is difficult to distinguish the males from the females, so perfect is the transformation made by the variegated dresses. Husbands can scarcely recognize their wives when they join them in the water, or children their parents; the consequence is there is a general freedom from restraints, and all participate in the enjoyment with an abandon that contributes greatly to the enjoyment of the pleasures of the surf. The ladies are mostly accompanied by gentlemen who steady them in the breakers, though many of them seem more able to stand the ocean's rudeness than their male companions. They are generally the first in the water and the last to leave

"I witnessed yesterday morning several sick persons, who were carried into the surf and held in the arms of their servants, being apparently unable to stand or walk. One old gentleman, suffering with the rheumatism, was carried down to the beach accompanied by a servant with a spade in hand, who buried his limbs in the sand. just inside of the breakers, where he lay for nearly an hour, with an umbrella over his head, being unable to stand the fary of the rushing waters. There were also a number of parents at an early hour in the morning with infant in arms; and the little ones seemed to enjoy it vastly. On the surf in front of the Atlantic and Columbia there could not have been less than three hundred children under nine years of age, rolling about on the beach inside of the breakers, mostly dressed in red, green, or blue drawers, with jaunty straw hats gaily trimmed with red flannel, adding much to the interest of the scene.

A young widow was asked why she was going to get married so soon after the death of her first husband. Oh, la! said she, 'I do it to prevent fretting myself to death on acount of dear

A school-mistress advertised lately for an assistant accustomed to confinemen She received an answer from the mother of twelve children.

A German recently performed the feat of drinking 60 mugs of lager beer, successively, in Jersey City, for a wager.